

UNITED STATES PLANT PATENT APPLICATION

of

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for

CLEMATIS PLANT NAMED

'Evipo020'

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION

Genus - *Clematis*

Subgenus - *flammula*

Section - *viticella*

VARIETY DENOMINATION

'Evipo020'

The present invention constitutes a new and distinct variety of *Clematis* which originated from a controlled crossing between the female seed parent, *Clematis viticella* 'Venosa Violacea', a non-patented variety, and the male parent, an un-named seedling.

The new clematis may be distinguished from its female seed parent, 'Venosa Violacea', by the following combination of characteristics:

1. The seed parent has single flowers, while 'Evipo020' has double flowers.
2. The seed parent has more white coloration of the tepals than 'Evipo020'.

The new clematis may be distinguished from its male pollen parent by the following combination of characteristics:

- 5           1. The pollen parent variety has fewer tepals per flower than 'Evipo020'.
2. 'Evipo020' has a darker flower color than the pollen parent.

10       The two parents were crossed and the resulting seed was planted in a controlled environment. The new variety is named 'Evipo020'. The objective of the hybridization of this clematis variety for commercial glasshouse and nursery culture was to create a new and distinct variety with unique  
15       qualities that this variety has:

1. Very long flowering season;
2. Purple, double blooms;
3. Substantially improved flower longevity;
- 20       4. Improved continuous flowering habit.

These qualities required improvement in clematis varieties that were in commercial cultivation and the objectives have been substantially achieved in the new variety, as evidenced  
25       by the unique combination of characteristics that are

present in 'Evipo020' which distinguish it from all other varieties of which we are aware.

The seeds from the aforementioned hybridization were germinated and evaluations of the resulting seedling plants were conducted in a controlled environment. As a result, 'Evipo020' was selected by Raymond J. Evison and Mogens N. Olesen in their Clematis development program in Domarie Vineries Les Sauvagees, St. Sampsons, Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom in July 2000.

Asexual reproduction of 'Evipo020' by cuttings was first done by Raymond J. Evison and Mogens N. Olesen in Domarie Vineries Les Sauvagees, St. Sampsons, Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom in July 2000. This initial and subsequent propagations have demonstrated that the characteristics of 'Evipo020' are true to type and are transmitted from one generation to the next.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING**

The accompanying color illustration show as true as is reasonably possible to obtain in color photographs of this type. Specifically illustrated in Figure 1:

Fig. 1.1 Juvenile stem with juvenile foliage;

Fig. 1.2 Mature leaves attached to stem;

Fig. 1.3 Flower at 1/4 opening;

5 Fig. 1.4 Flower bud showing attachment to  
peduncle and leaflets;

Fig. 1.5 Open flower at various stages of  
development;

Fig. 1.6 Open flower, underside.

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Specifically illustrated in figure 2 are open flowers  
attached to the plant, showing flower detail and attitude.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETY

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The following is a detailed description of 'Evipo020',  
as observed in its growth throughout the flowering period in  
glasshouses at Domarie Vineries Les Sauvagees, St. Sampsons,  
Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Observed plants  
20 were cultivated for a period of 24 months in 2 liter  
containers. Certain phenotypical characteristics of the  
variety may vary under different environmental, cultural,  
agronomic, seasonal, and climatic conditions. Color  
references are made using the Royal Horticultural Society  
25 (London, England) Colour Chart, 2001.

For a comparison, the nearest existing Clematis variety is 'Vyvyan Pennell', a non-patented variety. Chart 1 details several physical characteristics of the 'Evipo020' and 'Vyvyan Pennell'.

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Chart 1

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	'Evipo020'	'Vyvyan Pennell'
Tepal Color After Opening	Purple Group 79C	Purple Group 78B
Flower Diameter	80 to 90 mm	150 to 180 mm
Flowering habit	Continuous	Recurrent

**FLOWER AND FLOWER BUD**

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**Blooming habit:** Continuous. Flowering occurs on new growth.

**Flower bud:**

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Size: 20 to 30 mm in length. Bud diameter is 12 mm on average.

Bud form: Short Ovoid.

Bud color: Red-Purple Group 59A at ¼ opening.

**Peduncle:**

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Surface: Smooth.

Length: 90-120 mm average length.

Color: Red-Purple Group 59A.

Aspect: Horizontal.

**Receptacle:** None.

**Flower Arrangement:**

**Borne:** Flowers occur along the stem at each leaf axil, on new growth.

5 **Flower bloom:**

**Size:** 80-90 mm in diameter. Tepals themselves contribute very little to flower depth, as they open to a flat plane. However, flower  
10 depth is achieved by the protrusion of reproductive parts, 25 to 30 mm on average.

**Profile:** Upon opening, flowers are cupped. After opening flowers are  
15 globular with sepals normally straight and occasionally reflexing.

**Color:**

**Upon opening:** Upper surface is Purple Group  
20 77A. The reverse side is Purple Group N77D.

**After opening:** Upper and lower surfaces are Purple Group 79C. Intonations of White Group N155B observed on  
25 both surfaces.

Variations: As the tepals age flower color exhibits more violet blue tones.

Fragrance: None.

Lasting Quality: On the plant flowers typically remain for a duration of 4 weeks.

5 As a cut flower flowers typically have a vase life of 10 days.

**Tepals:**

Quantity: There are 6 outer tepals.

10 Flowers produce a central dome of 100 petaloid stamens.

Shape: Individual tepal shape is elliptic. Tepal base and apices are acute.

15 Cross section: Flat to bi-laterally reflexed.

Margins: Entire. Weak undulations observed.

Recurvature of tip: Outer tepals occasionally recurved.

20 Persistence: Outer tepals wither while inner tepals persist.

Arrangement: Tepals are arranged regularly.

**Reproductive Organs:** None. Flowers are completely sterile.

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**PLANT**

**Plant form:** Climbing and spreading.

**Plant growth:** Average vigor. Seasons growth  
5 attains 2-3 meters in height.  
Plants generally spread 1 meter  
when trellised.

**Hardiness:** Trials to date show the variety  
hardy in USDA Zones 6-9.

10 **Stems:**

Color:

Young wood: Green Group 137D. Other  
intonations of Red-Purple Group  
59A observed.

15 Older wood: Greyed-Orange Group 165C.

Internodes:

Shape: Cylindrical.

Length: 130 to 180 mm.

Surface Texture:

20 Young wood: Smooth.

Older wood: Smooth.

**Plant foliage:**

Characteristics: Evergreen.

25 Mature Leaf form: Trifoliate. Compound leaves

consist of 5 leaflets on average.

Compound Leaf size: 115 to 250 mm in length. Width  
is generally 100 to 130 mm.

Color: Upper surfaces of mature leaves  
are Green Group 137A. Lower  
surfaces are Green Group 137C.  
Upper surfaces of new leaves  
are Green Group 137C. Lower  
surfaces are Green Group 137A.

**Plant leaves and leaflets:**

Petiole length: 30 to 60 mm.

Leaflet Margin: Leaflets have margins which are  
entire.

Leaflet Shape:

Base: Acute to Rounded.

Apex: Acute.

Leaflet Size: 40 mm (l) x 25 mm (w).

Texture: Thin.

Surface: Matte Finish.

**Disease resistance:**

Subject to any disease that normally attacks the  
species.